NOVEMBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2577.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1779.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe, for the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this Weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us their children from deep diſtreſs to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her increaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our Ally, been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce, and given ſucceſs to thoſe who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommened to the ſeveral States to appoint THURSDAY the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all Miniſters of the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciouſly be pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would eſtabliſh the Independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

DONE in CONGRESS the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, born of reputable parents, free from vice and immorality, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and who has wrote a conſiderable time in one of the beſt offices in Dublin, and has taken the oath to the States, is deſirous to engage in an office or ſtore. Any gentleman, wanting ſuch a perſon, may hear of him by directing to M. O. F. at the Printers, and mentioning their terms, or at Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA's, Plumſtead, Bucks county, where he now lives. ¶

TO BE LETT ON SHARES,

ABOUT Twenty-ſix Acres of GOOD LAND, divided into four Lots, all under a good new Fence, within one Mile of this City. Any Perſon inclining to rent the whole, or any Part, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of Banked MEADOW GROUND, ſituate near the mouth of Schuylkill, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Paſſyunk townſhip, adjoining lands late of Joſeph Galloway, George Knor, and Sopekin Creek; containing near 30 acres. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet. *Octo.* 29. 1779.

WAS FOUND, on the 2d day of the Ninth Month, near Springfield Meeting-houſe, a Sum of Continental MONEY. The Owner, by applying to ISAAC RHOADS, in Marple, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

N. B. It was adverteſed in the neighbourhood immediately when found, but had not the deſired effect. ¶

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, Octo. 28, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Gapp tavern, on the 18th of September, a dark brown FILLY, two years old paſt, above 14 hands high, ſhe paces and trots out of hand, has been rode, but not rightly broke; there is no white on her, except a little on one of her hind feet, and no brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Filly and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or one half for the Filly only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MARY WILLIAMS.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XVI.

TO take away from the merit of the interpoſition of the Court of France, it has been ſaid that ſhe did not interpoſe until it had become ſafe for her to do it. It was not until after the capitulation of Saratoga, that ſhe was willing to acknowledge our independence. Wilkes, who is one of the minority in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and whoſe mind is diſtant from the vortex of miniſterial influence, has thrown out an obſervation of this kind. In his ſpeech, November 26, 1778, he has ſaid, "That France trifled with the Americans until after the news of the capitulation of Saratoga."

It does not lie in my way to ſay whether the blaze that appears in this or any other ſpeech of Wilkes's be the pure fire of whiggiſm; or whether it is only the phoſphorus of ambition, and the falſe appearance of a flame, like that of the brine of ocean in the night when it is toſſed up by the reſtleſsneſs of the unquiet element. It is ſufficient that I ſhew the unkindneſs of his obſervation with regard to France, and this I propoſe to do in the preſent paper.

What though France deliberated long before ſhe took a part in our debate? Is it not a character of wiſdom to determine with mature deliberation? It is always to be kept in mind that haſty reſolutions are the moſt changeable. It was no ſmall affair to oppoſe the power of Britain. America had oppoſed her power, but who could make it certain to the Court of France that the oppoſition was conſiderable? It was the intereſt of our enemies to hide this more eſpecially from France; and they did in ſome meaſure hide it, even with aſſured belief on their own part; for by the information of diſaffected perſons they were deceived, and it was their intereſt to communicate the deception to all around them.

What though America was willing to communicate to France a juſt intelligence of the ſtate of our affairs? Our packets were often taken by the enemy; or our veſſels were prevented oftentimes from ſailing by their armed veſſels blocking up our harbours, or widely ſpread upon the ocean. Our Commiſſioners at Paris were for many months without the leaſt intelligence relative to the ſtate of our affairs. What though intelligence did arrive? France well knew that we muſt be diſpoſed to repreſent to her only ſuch things as would lead her to interfere in our behalf. All that ſhe could do in this caſe was to wait until it ſhould appear that our oppoſition had embraced the ſettlements of ſeveral States, and was not the inſurrection of a few men only, which in a ſhort time might be cruſhed, and leave no ſtable help ſhould ſhe appear for our aſſiſtance.

Should it be ſuppoſed that ſhe had known (which was not the caſe) that the oppoſition had embraced every ſettlement, yet ſhe could not tell that it would be laſting. It was the policy of Britain to talk of accommodation, of conciliating propoſitions, and the like. She was careful to fill all Europe with reports of this kind. It was the common rumour that matters would be compromiſed ſpeedily, and indeed there was every reaſon to believe that this would be the caſe; for who could think any nation ſo unwiſe as to put the holding theſe colonies to the riſk of a war, when it was in her power to hold them by the more certain bonds of good will, and reciprocal affection. It was alſo well known that the ſameneſs of language, the ſimiliarity of manners, would operate ſtrongly on our minds, and diſpoſe us to a reconciliation. For this reaſon it was not impoſſible but that our quarrel might reſemble that of lovers, which is the renewing of a former love: At leaſt, it might be that of huſband and wife, where, if any one ſhall interfere, it will become the pretence for an agreement amongſt the parties, and they will mal-treat him who ſhall be ſo officiouſly a mediator. For theſe reaſons, it was neceſſary for the Court of France to wait, until it ſhould appear by ſome ſolemn act that all ideas of a reconciliation were precluded.

The declaration of independence was that ſolemn act. But it might remain for ſome time a doubt with France whether it might not be as Britain had furniſhed, and as our enemies in this country were aſſiduous to report, that is, thrown out "in terrorem" only. Wilkes himſelf, whoſe mind, repulſive to the miniſtry, is thrown at a diſtance from the darkneſs of their ſhadow, and has ſome opportunity of clear viſion, yet in the ſame ſpeech to which we have alluded, has ſeemed to ſuppoſe that in the interval between the capitulation of Saratoga, and the treaties with the Court of France, we might have been diſpoſed to have given up our independence. For I do not know what elſe he can intend by that expreſſion, "in that period peace might have been obtained." Seeing theſe things are ſo, let no one expreſs the leaſt ſurprize that France waited ſome time to ſee what was the certain and deliberate purpoſe of the whigs of this country.

Theſe were ſufficient reaſons for the deliberation of the Court of France; but I believe the chief reaſon was her unpreparedneſs to engage in war. She had felt the loſſes of a former conteſt, nor had ſhe yet ſufficiently repaired them. The revolution in America was more early than ſuited her to give immediate help. Had it revolved in the circle of events a few years later, ſhe would have had it in her power not only to have fanned the kindling flame, and after ſome time to have built a temple for it, in the eſtabliſhment of our independence, but, to have taken it early under her protection, and to have thrown the whole light and luſtre of her monarchy along with it from the firſt moment of its riſe. In her preſent ſituation it was not the wiſh of France, nor was it our intereſt that ſhe ſhould lay herſelf open to a war until her fleets had been refitted, and ſhe was in a condition to oppoſe with ſome appearance of ſucceſs. Had we known the ſtate of the French navy, it would have been early our advice to that Court to act a diſtant and reſerved part, until ſhe might have it in her power to do us ſome eſſential ſervice. It would have been our intimation that we, in the mean time, would keep the enemy at bay upon our territory, until ſhe was in a condition to demand of them, with ſome proper tone of voice, the independence of the States.

An immature attempt, on the part of France, might have proved fatal to our mutual hopes. There is no doubt but that her induſtry was great, in order that ſhe might be in a condition to do us ſervice. All Europe was witneſs of her induſtry to get together a maritime force. Why did the hatchet ply ſo conſtantly in every dock? Why were the materials for the conſtruction of a navy brought from every quarter? Amſterdam and Holland have obtained a free port on the coaſts of France, becauſe they have been willing to furniſh theſe articles. From the firſt moment of the controverſy, it is undeniable that France has been aſſiduouſly engaged to put herſelf in a condition to appear for us. Why were her armies ſo ſpeedily recruited? Why did the Sovereign retrench with ſuch œconomy the expences of his Government? Why did the court deny itſelf the brilliancy of feſtivals in former reigns? Was it not with a view to be the better able to aſſiſt America?

It will be eaſy to anſwer that queſtion, why it was not until after the capitulation of Saratoga, and ſo immediately ſubſequent to this capitulation, ſhe paid attention to the requiſition of our commiſſioners at Paris. It was becauſe ſhe was thereby encouraged to riſk a naval war ſooner than otherwiſe it might have been adviſable. Had it not been for this capitulation, ſhe might have put it off for ſome months longer. This capitulation, though a blow upon the enemy by land, yet affected greatly, tho' in a leſs direct manner, the maritime force of Britain. That treaſure which might have been expended in fitting out a larger fleet, was now wanted in order to raiſe another army. Lord Sandwich had told the Marquis Noailles that it would be in his power to have a fleet of fifty-one ſail of the line in commiſſion from the docks of England. He could produce but thirty-four.

The reſources of a nation may be compared, in one circumſtance, to the element of water. If you take away from the altitude of one part, you take away from the altitude of another; for the whole will not reſt until it is reduced to a level. The capitulation of an army may operate to reduce the naval force equally with the deſtruction of a fleet. Money, which conſtitutes the ſinews and the nerves of war, muſt fail for one, in proportion as it is neceſſary that it be employed for the other.

For theſe reaſons, the capitulation of Saratoga might have brought our ally forward in her determination to aſſiſt us. She might, on this account have appeared ſooner than perhaps it would have been prudent for her otherwiſe to have appeared. And does it not diſcover the utmoſt diſingenuity to obſerve, that the ſteps of this Court were ſlow to relieve us, when the very men who make this obſervation are thoſe whoſe complaint it was that her ſteps were too haſty to relieve us? Does it not diſcover the utmoſt ſtrength of national prejudice in Wilkes not to have acknowledged the ſingular goodneſs of the Court of France, in every circumſtance of her interpoſition for America? In that ſpeech to which we alluded there is much clear and deciſive ſentiment, which burns along like a fire upon the heath, and conſumes the ſtubble of a thouſand vain reaſonings before it. But in what touches on the conduct of the French Court, his prejudice, which is that of an Engliſhman, like a broad ditch filled with water, meets his underſtanding, and the power of truth itſelf cannot go beyond it. It may ſuffice to have ſaid theſe things with regard to the obſervation of this gentleman. I ſhall now ſubmit it, as the lawyers ſay, and reſt aſſured, that the good ſenſe and good-will of my countrymen will ſupply what, with propriety, might be farther ſaid upon the ſubject.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Monday, June 21.

THE Speaker having taken the chair at four o'clock, with a very full attendance of members, Lord North ſoon after roſe and acquainted the houſe, that the houſe of Bourbon having at length thrown off all diſguiſe, and taken a decided part with France and America againſt Great-Britain, it was thereby become indiſpenſibly neceſſary for us to put ourſelves into that poſture of defence at home, as might be beſt calculated to repel any attack our enemies might be meditating againſt us, either againſt Great-Britain or Ireland. He ſhould therefore propoſe to enable his Majeſty to raiſe a body of militia, equal to that at preſent voted. The procuring gentlemen qualified to ſerve as officers, he was apprehenſive would be found an object of ſome difficulty; but the preſent critical ſituation in which we ſtood, he hoped would induce perſons to ſtand forth. The noble Lord obſerved, that whatever the appearance of things might ſuggeſt to weak minds, nothing more than unanimity was wanting, and indeed he could not doubt ſeeing it reign in the fulleſt ſenſe of the word, when our danger made a general appeal: That danger, however, his Lordſhip remarked, was

but a momentary one, and he hoped we were not yet without ſome hopes. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to augment the militia.

Mr. Fox did not riſe to oppoſe the motion. Differing, as he ever had, and perhaps ever ſhould, with the noble Lord on moſt points, he ſhould agree with him in the preſent one. He was the laſt perſon to ſtand in the way of any propoſition for putting Great-Britain into the beſt ſtate of defence it was capable of; but when he was ſaying this, was there nothing elſe to be conſidered? Was the maritime force of this country properly taken care of? Former miniſters had looked to the navy as the great bulwark of this country, and were thoſe of the preſent day going to change that mode of defence? Was another ſyſtem going to be adopted, and were all our hopes now to be reſted on the oppoſition we could make by our army? If not, why was it that our navy was ſo neglected? We had at this time five ſhips of the line kept at home for want of ſeamen, but could not ſeamen be procured? The noble Lord talked much of getting troops at any rate and by all means, but were no expedients to be adopted for procuring ſeamen? Why were not our merchant ſhips made to ſupply what they could, or why was not an embargo immediately laid in ſuch a caſe of emergency? Ten ſhips of the line, the honourable member ſaid, had been detached from Spain to join the French fleet, which would then amount to forty ſail of the line, and this being the caſe, he hoped Sir Charles Hardy would not be ſent out to ſea with no more than thirty-one, when he could have thoſe five ſhips as ſoon as manned, which he was of opinion ought to be done at all events.

The honourable member was not a little ſevere upon the miniſter, for having brought us into ſo dangerous a criſis, and of confeſſing that fact by the motion he now made of doubling the militia. But had the noble Lord left nothing to be thought? Would calling out the militia to the augmented number be ſufficient? That France and Spain really had an intention of invading this country he was very well aſſured of. They poſſibly might not be here to-day nor to-morrow, but that they had taken a reſolution of invading us, he was one amongſt the number to think it. Ireland was alſo to be attacked, and if that ſhould be the caſe, every means ſhould be taken to render our militia as ſerviceable as poſſible. That the faith of the nation was pledged to that body that they ſhould not be ſent out of the kingdom, he need not be told; but he would ſubmit it to the wiſdom of the houſe whether it would not be adviſeable, ſuch were our dangers, to render the militia liable to act in Ireland as well as in this country, ſhould ſuch circumſtances render it expedient, ſince we could not ſay to our enemies which particular country they ſhould attempt to invade, and it would be truly ridiculous indeed for us, ſhould they go to Ireland, to find that we had our troops confined here, and therefore could not aſſiſt that country: In fine, it would be abſurd in the extreme, while we could not ſay to our enemies come here, for here our ſtrength is, not to have it in our power to ſend part of our militia where the foe might be found to aſſail us.

The honourable member profeſſed himſelf to be the laſt perſon who would be thought invidious, or capable of reflecting on thoſe that held public ſtations, eſpecially when they were in private life; but he could not help aſking, if our fleets were at this time under the command of thoſe who could beſt ſerve their King and country, not merely from their profeſſional merit, but from that great name they had acquired, and which was now become ſo neceſſary to ſpirit and animate the Britiſh ſeamen.

After enlarging very conſiderably on all thoſe points, and ſtrengthening the obſervations to be deduced from them, he concluded, that he ſhould take, and the public alſo ought to take, the miniſter's motion for doubling the militia as a ſuſpicion, at leaſt, that an invaſion of this country, or Ireland, was to be expected from our enemies.

Lord Beauchamp ſeconded the propoſition of his noble friend, the miniſter. The militia of this country, he ſaid, amounted to about 30,000 men; but, from ſickneſs, diſcharges, and other caſualties, we could not give it credit for more than 20,000 effective troops, which were by no means enough at this time, when it was become expedient to guard the whole of our ſea-coaſt againſt the deſigns of the foe. With reſpect to rendering the militia liable to ſerve in Ireland as well as in England, the noble Lord could not but readily concur with the honourable member who had propoſed it. Ireland, he ſaid, was in a truly diſtreſſed ſituation, and required every ſupport we could give it. They had, he was given to underſtand, 10,000 effective men, but they had no magazines nor ſtores, nor any money neceſſary for the expences of a march, ſhould it be found neceſſary.

Mr. T. Townſhend profeſſed himſelf ſo far a friend to the motion, that he did not intend to give it the leaſt oppoſition. But he could not help obſerving, that the meaſure to be carried into a law ſeemed to be founded on a principle that had ever been, and ever would be, ruinous to this country—a principle merely of *defence*. To raiſe a great army ſolely for that purpoſe, is only to burden the ſtate, without affording any reaſon to hope that ſuch an army, except only in caſe of an invaſion, can be of eſſential ſervice to their country; and the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, by prefering the doubling of the militia to the raiſing of an equal number of regulars, proved that *defence* was alone his object. The noble Lord who had ſpoken laſt, had mentioned the aſſociated army of Ireland with reſpect, and indeed he could not have done otherwiſe, for turning out *volunteers* in the ſervice of their country; they deſerved all the applauſe their fellow-citizens could beſtow; he himſelf had a letter from Cork full of expreſſions greatly to the honour of the volunteers of that city, which owed its peace to that reſpectable body, after the regulars had marched from it on a report of a deſcent at Bantry-bay. He was glad to hear we had 12,000 effective men in Ireland; but was greatly alarmed to hear alſo, that no ſtores or magazines had been formed; and he could not but deteſt the dreadful practice of ſaddling ſuch enormous penſions on that unhappy country, as rendered her unable to defend herſelf. In ſuch a criſis, why was not the Iriſh parliament aſſembled?—Could miniſters juſtify themſelves for neglecting to call it together? It was impoſſible, he ſaid, that ſuch a chain of calamities as we had lately experienced could have ever happened, if there had not been ſomething wrong at bottom. He would ſpeak out like a man; *there were unſound hearts ſomewhere, and treachery and corruption had ruined us.* He did not accuſe the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, nor this, nor that member of adminiſtration; *but there was lurking in his Majeſty's cabinet ſomething that* SOLD *and* BETRAYED *us.*

He wiſhed to know why the noble Lord had not had recourſe to a general embargo, by which our ſhips, of which we have the greateſt need, might be ſpeedily manned?

Lord North was inſtantly brought up by thoſe expreſſions; he was ſenſible of the very heavy charges thrown out againſt his Majeſty's ſervants, but he did not think the preſent moment was a proper one for him to loſe his temper, or fly out into a warmth of expreſſion. As to treachery about the King's perſon, he did not know with what juſtice the honourable member had ſaid it, but he ſurely was not right in bringing ſuch heavy charges, unleſs he could ſelect any particular one of the miniſtry, or mention the grounds on which he had preſumed to arraign the whole of being traitors to their King and country.

As to another charge brought againſt him, namely, that of having neglected to lay an embargo, he did not think that ſtep would have been at all judicious, nor that it would have been of equal effect to the warm preſs that had been. An embargo, he ſaid, was very neceſſary, when ſhips were to be detained for any length of time; but when nothing more was intended by it than the procuring ſeamen, he did not think it ſo good a meaſure as a ſudden preſs; becauſe in the former caſe, ſeamen were alarmed time enough to get out of the way, ſo that the end of the embargo was entirely defeated.

With reſpect to the unemployed ſituations of the two great naval officers who had been often alluded to, he declared he never had driven them, or either of them, from the ſervice of their country; he reſpected them both, and he did aſſure the houſe that he never had ſtood in the way of their being employed in their great profeſſional lines.

The noble Lord again replied to the charge of traitor, and aſked the hon. gentleman who had brought it, why he did not impeach the miniſter he knew to be treacherous to his King and country? As to his own part, he would boldly lay claim to the beſt intentions, and aſſerted, that to thoſe who knew, or thoſe who would have occaſion to know him, his integrity would appear as fair as he would wiſh it.

Sir George Savile was much ſurpriſed to hear the miniſter propoſe, as it were, on the ſudden to double the militia, after he had ſuffered the houſe to ſit night after night on the militia bill with no more than twenty or thirty members preſent, and not to give in the leaſt intimation of the propoſition he has made, or think it worth his while once to come down, although he muſt have foreſeen the neceſſity of what he had now propoſed.

The worthy baronet particularly replied to a noble Lord's (Beauchamp's) deſcription of Ireland. He believed it to be in great diſtreſs, to have neither magazines nor money. But why was it? To whoſe door was it to be laid? And why were not the Parliament of that country called together, that they might deliberate on the beſt means for her defence?

The worthy baronet was very pointed and ſevere againſt the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who aſſerted, when the motion was made to addreſs the King againſt proroguing Parliament, that there was no occaſion to continue it ſitting, as the miniſtry were alone ſufficient to direct the affairs of the public on any caſe of emergency; whereas the miniſter had now fairly confeſſed, that in caſe of any emergency miniſtry could not do without Parliament. He was equally ſevere againſt the noble lord's calling our preſent danger a *momentary* one, when he abſolutely knew it was hanging over our heads ſome months ago, and might have taken every timely precaution againſt it.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid he ſhould have no bad apprehenſions, were our fleet, though but thirty one ſail of the line, to meet that of France and Spain united to the amount of upwards of 40, as ours were of much greater weight of metal; and as to what he had ſaid of the ſitting of Parliament, he had indeed aſſerted, that however neceſſary it might be in matters of deliberation, yet it was not neceſſary to give vigour and activity to meaſures, which more properly belonged to the executive power.

Sir George replied, and inſiſted upon it, that the preſent motion was a motion merely for the purpoſe of giving vigour and activity to the meaſures of government.

Col. Barre, in one of the beſt ſpeeches ever made in Parliament, laſhed miniſtry in the moſt poignant terms. He was indeed tremendouſly ſevere! The miniſter, he ſaid, had ſtarted a difficulty in getting officers for the additional number of militia. Why did not the noble lord ſpeak out? Officers were not to be had, then how were miniſtry to act? He would preſently ſolve the queſtion. The crown would be obliged to officer the regiments. This he begged leave to ſeriouſly caution the houſe againſt, for ſhould that once be ſuffered (and he ſaw how it was bringing about) there would be an end of our militia, and if he remembered right, it was in the ſeventh of Charles of France, when the militia of that country were raiſed to repel our invaſions, that they were officered by the crown, and afterwards made a ſtanding army, by which the liberty of that country was wholly deſtroyed, and the foundation of a deſpotic country laid.

The Right Hon. Colonel particularly addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter, to know if he had uſed every means in his power to put us into a ſtate of ſecurity, and whether the friendſhip of the city of London, always applied to in caſes of danger, had been ſought after in the preſent inſtance: if their militia might not be doubled, and the corporation be applied to for permiſſion to impreſs within the city. He then deſired to know whether miniſtry could anſwer for their conduct in ſuffering Lord Howe, and Admiral Keppel, to be ſitting amongſt them in cool debate, when the fear of an invaſion was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on government. Was it fit that ſuch men ſhould remain at ſuch a time inactive ſpectators of their country's danger? Was it fit too to be told, that ſuch a man as Admiral Harland was ſuffered, in the midſt of our danger, to walk the ſtreets uncommiſſioned? Sir William Howe, General Burgoyne, and Sir Guy Carlton, how would miniſters anſwer for their being out of employ? Not one of thoſe able commanders were called forth on the preſent emergency, and yet would miniſtry take upon them to ſay, that the Generals employed were equal to thoſe he had named? Would any one of them dare to get up and avow it? If they would, he declared he ſhould like to hear it.

The Colonel now adverted to the charges his honourable friend (Mr. Townſhend) had brought againſt the miniſtry. He reminded the houſe, that ſome little time ago it had been ſaid, that had the miniſter been penſioned by France he could not have acted more for her intereſt. This aſſertion he now begged leave to adopt, and to avow, for it was ſtrictly true. The miniſter could not have acted more for the intereſt of France, had he received a penſion from her. The miniſter had thrown out a challenge, and he would now bring the charge home to him. There was no one thing he had done that had not been to the intereſt of our enemies. The Sovereign, and our country had been betrayed, and brought to ruin. This the noble Lord had done. *Him in the blue ribbon* (pointing to Lord North) *had done it.*

When the rebellion in America firſt broke out, there was nothing but a little mob to diſperſe, and 500 men with broomſticks would be, it was ſaid, ſufficient to do it. Afterwards, when it ripened into a war, a force the noble Lord knew to be inadequate to the purpoſe, was ſent out to ſuppreſs it. In the ſecond campaign, a naval and military armament was ſent juſt enough to have done our buſineſs in the firſt; in the third campaign juſt what would have been ſufficient for the ſecond, and ſo on. Always a little behind hand, always a little too late! When the Americans got head, and the rumour of French alliance was foretold, the Miniſter laughed at the idea till the Marquis de Noallies delivered in his reſcript. The moſt impolitic acts were made to bind America through intereſt and neceſſity to her ally. When it was too late, Commiſſioners were ſent out to treat with Congreſs, as if it had been merely to oblige France, by forcing her to diſcover whether ſhe meant to be ſincere or not in her engagements. The ſame obſervations too were to be made with regard to the manifeſto juſt received from the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. Then in thoſe inſtances of the miniſter's conduct, how would it have been poſſible for him to have ſerved the French court more effectually? He would not ſay that the noble Lord had been bribed by France, tho' the time has been, when the miniſters of this country were bribed by that power; but this he would ſay, that the noble Lord, had he been bribed, could not have acted more for the proſperity of France, or the deſtruction of this country.

And now, to ſpeak a word or two ſeriouſly, how was it that the noble Lord, after all this, ſhould dare to come down to the houſe, and look the members in the face with a ſmile? *Was he really ſo far ſunk in damnation*, that he was unable to feel, or incapable of thinking like other men? Was he ſecured then againſt all ſhame? Or was he to aſſume to himſelf a right of ruining the Britiſh empire entirely, becauſe he had already ruined one half of it? Or his time perhaps was not yet come. The right hon. member might indeed be aſked why he did not impeach the noble Lord, and he had an anſwer for it. He had one hundred and fifty reaſons in his eye againſt the meaſure, that is, he ſaw a majority of 150 on the other ſide.

The miniſter had talked very loudly of unanimity, but how was unanimity to be obſerved under ſuch an adminiſtration? A worthy member indeed (Sir Philip Jennings Clerke) had ſome time ago attempted to introduce ſome virtue into the houſe, by bringing in a bill for the excluding all contractors. The noble Lord, indeed, had procured unanimity on that occaſion; he got a friend to make a ſpeech, after which he moved to have the bill put off for four months, and marched out at the head of the contractors. This is the unanimity the noble Lord would have prevail.

He now, with a piercing eye, directed himſelf towards the miniſter, and aſked him, however he might be enriched by his auxiliaries, if he thought himſelf competent to the preſent buſineſs of the ſtate; or if the noble Lord would get up and tell the Houſe, that he was able to carry on a war with the Houſe of Bourbon. He who had not been able to carry on a war againſt France and America, or againſt America alone! The Miniſter he ſaid had talked much of his integrity, and that all the world knew this of him, and that of him, but he had taught himſelf to look on that Houſe as the world, and the bit of a blue ſky juſt over his head as the whole of the firmament, otherwiſe he would not want to be told that the world had long and juſtly execrated his councils, and the miſeries they had brought upon us.

The Colonel attacked the Miniſter upon the want of an ally, and told him, the only allies he now had, was ſuch allies *as the little dirty Morning Poſt.* That was the only ally the Miniſter now had, and while his innocence was trumpeted up in that, all the world to be ſure knew of his integrity.

The Colonel concluded with truſting, that when the day of impeachment did arrive, the Miniſter would have no cauſe to complain of the injuſtice of the public, however ſevere his puniſhment ſhould be found.

Sir George Savile ſpoke a ſecond time, highly cenſured the miniſters ſaying we are not without hopes, and hoped that when the French invaded us; if they really meant it, that our troops would be found ready, and that we ſhould not have to refer the French to the votes of the Houſe for an army of 60,000.

Mr. George Onſlow wondered to hear ſuch a deſpondency prevail in the Houſe. We have 63,000 land forces now in the kingdom, including the preſent militia; and the great Duke of Marlborough had ſaid in his time, that 50,000 was fully ſufficient for the defence of this nation. He deſired that half pay officers in the regulars might be admitted to ſerve in the militia; and he mentioned himſelf and ſeveral others who would be glad to ſerve, but are diſqualified as the act ſtands.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a moſt pathetic ſpeech: He ſaid he was willing to offer his fortune and his life for the defence of his country at this moſt dangerous criſis; and he was going to meet a ſett of men this day who would do the ſame, the Common Council of London; but he would tell the noble Lord in the blue ribband to his face, that they would do it conditionally, not a ſhilling nor a man would they grant while he and his colleagues were in office. He then declared it was treachery in him, knowing his own want of abilities, to ſtay in office; he told him he had promiſed to reſign when an abler man could be found; and he appealed to the ſenſe of the nation if there were many to be found ſo very incapable. He was always aſleep to the public welfare, but active and awake for his own intereſt, when any office or emolument became vacant for himſelf, or any reverſion for his family.

Lord North roſe to reply; and when he came to that part of his anſwer which reſpected the reverſion of a place in the Treaſury, which he had lately obtained for his youngeſt ſon, and had recapitulated all the emoluments his family enjoyed, which he affirmed were ſmall in compariſon of his predeceſſors, and had mentioned that it was a numerous family, whoſe father had ſacrificed twelve years to a laborious employment, and when he went out of it would go out poorer than he came in, he was totally overpowered by the many ſevere things that had been ſaid againſt him in the courſe of the debate, and he ſhed tears abundantly. The queſtion was loudly called for, but his Lordſhip finiſhed his defence, and ſolemnly declared he had long wiſhed to reſign, but was not permitted.

BOSTON, *October 16.*

We hear the Council of this State have received letters from General Washington, dated the 7th inst. making a requisition of a number of seamen, for which he is like soon to find an honourable employment, in the prosecution of his great plans. It is not doubted but he will soon be furnished with the number required, as several sea commanders have already engaged with spirit to raise and lead forward the men; and as no people are more ready to engage in public enterprize adapted to their genius, than the brave race of sailors, the Commander in Chief, we are told, makes no doubt the Sound will soon be open, through which this body of men may pass with ease and safety, to their place of destination.

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, August 12, 1779.

"The present appearances in the political affairs of Europe are distressing and humiliating for England. Not one power has declared in her favour; and France and Spain are united against her. The utmost efforts of the British ministry, have produced *only* about 40 sail of the line, which are now blocked up in the Channel, by 66 ships of the line belonging to her united enemies, besides frigates and small ships of war, which augment the number to 120 sail.

"King George has by proclamation ordered the cattle to be driven from his sea-coast, fearing a descent from the French, who have at least 60,000 men between Brest and Dunkirk. We suppose ourselves on the eve of a great event, some think a peace, as England, driven to the last extremity, will be obliged to comply with any terms."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in l'Orient, dated August 18, 1779.

"Sixty-four sail of the line, and 47 frigates, and smaller vessels of war (French and Spanish) are now in the Channel.—Sixty thousand French troops are embarking with all expedition, at St. Maloes, &c.—Gibraltar is blocked up by sea, by seven Spanish men of war and several frigates, and also by land, by 30,000 men; it cannot stand out long for want of provisions.—You will see that England has offered us our independence; *a very great favour to be sure!* The King of Prussia has ordered the States of Holland, in very spirited terms, a strict neutrality.—Portugal, I suppose, will very soon follow France and Spain.----The English fleet consists of 36 sail of the line, and 10 frigates. They have been obliged to go into port."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated August 20, 1779.

"M. D'Orvillier, with 66 ships of the line, French and Spanish, in the Channel: Since the 10th instant, 50 or 60,000 men embarked on board 550 transports, in the ports of de Grace, St. Maloes and Grandville, waiting for the signal. Great-Britain, with about 50 ships of the line, off Torbay and St. Helen's, and a great number of militia on their coast; without any allies, or such only as offer their mediation for a peace: Several are of opinion that this last will take place. If Capt. Thompson tarries a few days longer in this port, he will certainly bring you some great news."

FISHKILL, *October 28.*

We hear that several vessels sunk by the enemy near Sandy-Hook, in order to obstruct the channel, were drove on the Jersey shore; which, it is said, has rendered their scheme abortive.

Part of our grand army are moving their camp a little nearer to New-York; and it is supposed the remainder will soon follow.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October 23.*

On the 9th of September last, two schooners from South Quay fell in with and was chased by the brigantine Spitfire and sloop Lady Dunmore, two privateers from New-York, a few leagues to the southward of Ocracock; the chase continued several hours, after which it fell quite calm, and Captain Bell, of the schooner Nancy Bacon, was obliged to strike to the brig, as was Captain Alexander Stewart, of the other schooner, to the sloop, the sloop and brig continued in company until the 23d, when they were overtaken in the late violent gale a little to the southward of the Gulph Stream, in which the brig foundered with Captain Bell and other American prisoners to the number of 40 on board. The sloop Lady Dunmore took a Spanish packet, with the mail, &c. from Havannah bound for Corunna, in Spain, while Captain Stewart was on board. Twenty leagues at sea, to the northward of Cape Charles, the Captain of the sloop gave Captain Stewart and twelve other prisoners a small yawl, with 20 biscuits and three gallons of water, with which they got to the Eastern-Shore, after being part of two days and a night at sea.

TRENTON, *October 27.*

We are informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about 100, landed on Tuesday night last at Sandy Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound Brook, where they burnt some stores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerset court-house, which they likewise burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunswick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very considerably. They killed the horse of the commanding officer, a Colonel, and made him prisoner, and also one private, besides two or three horses. 'Tis thought several of the enemy were wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 3.*

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from Guetaria, in Biscay, dated Sept. 2, 1779.

"By the second article of your letter, you desire me to acquaint you what passes in these parts concerning news; those of consideration are generally kept very much a secret, however, I shall let you know those which are public, and have their confirmation.

"By last post we have advice of the Royal Spanish fleet, commanded by His Excellency Don Louis de Cordova, was in the English channel, composed of 41 ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed vessels; with these have joined those of Count de Orvilleirs, consisting of 32 ships of the line and a number of frigates; these two fleets joined together, amount to 73 ships of the line and a great many frigates, besides other vessels of war, destined to intercept the English fleet that cruizes off said coast. Should they be lucky to meet with the enemy, we hope they will fill up their object, adding honor to the Admiral and his Allied, to our arms by their natural ardent zeal in defence, and with victory to both colours.

"We have also advice, that from 50 to 60 thousand strong are ready to embark from the coast of France to that of England and Ireland; for which purpose there are the corresponding number of transports to take them in at the first notice.

"Gibraltar is besieged on the land side, with 30,000 troops, and taken care of by the sea side, with seven ships of the line to prevent succours; these, wanting no doubt, must submit by famine, as already provisions are scarce with them."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated August 20, received by Capt. Thompson, arrived at an Eastern port.

"Captain Paul Jones, in a frigate of 40 guns, sailed a few days since in company with the Alliance and five other vessels of war, on a cruize under the American flag.

"The English fleet is now blocked up by the United fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail of the line, besides frigates.

"Gibraltar is blocked up by the Spaniards, and reinforcements are sent to D'Estaing to support his superiority in the West-Indies. Besides this 40,000 troops are assembled about Havre and St. Maloes, were there are transports collected sufficient to transport them to England or Ireland.

"By these means, the tyrant of England may soon expect to see the cruelties he has caused in America, carried to his own door."

Since our last was sent into Egg-Harbour the ship Ambuscade, Capt. Munns, from Oporto for New-York. Also a sloop, taken by Captain Gardiner, of this port, bound from St. Christophers for New-York, with 120 hogsheads of rum.

Last Sunday evening a very extraordinary meteor appeared in the Heavens to the Southwest. About 6 o'clock a beam of light darted up from the horizon to the height of 15 degrees; its direction was at first nearly in a right line, but afterwards it became waved, and the several bendings gradually encreased. Its brightness was thought to be equal to that of the stars for about 15 minutes, it then grew more faint and totally disappeared with the twilight.

GENERAL MILITIA ORDERS.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1779.

THE Classes of the Militia lately called, being designed to co-operate with the fleet of the Count D'Estaing, there will be sufficient time (after authentic advice is received of his arrival on the coast) to reach the rendezvous appointed by his Excellency General Washington.—The directions of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Militia, in the mean time, are----

That every officer and soldier hold himself in readiness at a day's notice, equipped in the best manner possible, with a due regard to the season. It is expected that tents will be provided for both officers and soldiers, but the insufficiency of the public stores will require their endeavouring to provide themselves with proper clothing.—It is expected that every one will bring his own blanket and haversack, and though the march will not probably be long, shoes will be an important article, which it is hoped each militia man will not neglect to procure. Blankets or accoutrements lost, *otherwise than by neglect*, will be paid for by the public.

Every soldier will bring his arms bright, clean and in good order; his accoutrements compleatly fitted; and the officers are expected to be attentive to this order before they march.—The carrying of heavy boxes and trunks has at all times been found so inconvenient, and is so unmilitary, that the President hopes it will not be done on this occasion; and to prevent any inconvenience to the officers, a number of portmanteaus are provided, for which they will apply (when marching orders are received) to Dr Jackson, Quarter-master of the division, who will deliver them in certain settled proportions.

As the great encouragement given in this service does not seem generally known, the President thinks proper to repeat it on this occasion, viz.

First, One hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar bounty, of which £20 in hand when the orders for marching are issued; £20 to the family, during the absence of the militia man; and the remainder on compleating the term of service.

Second, The usual pay.

Third, Stores to be issued (when in actual service) as to the continental troops, viz. Rum or Spirits at 5s. per gallon; Brown Sugar 3s. 9d. per lb. Tea 12s. per ditto; Hard Soap 1s. 3d. per ditto; Tobacco 9d. per ditto.

The President directs the Light Horse to be divided into two equal squads, each properly officered, one to march with the division, the other to relieve, as the horses in service may require, at a season when forage is scarce, and the duty will be severe.

Colonel Eyres, Commandant of the Artillery, will select three of the lightest brass pieces, and if any repairs are necessary to the carriages or ammunition carts, apply to Captain Stiles, who will see that what is necessary is done as soon as possible.

The President persuades himself, that, after assuring the troops he shall lead them to the field and partake of their danger and fatigue, it is unnecessary to add, that every attention to their comfort and convenience will be paid, both before and in the field, as far as circumstances will admit, and he hopes that all misunderstandings between them as fellow citizens will now be done away and forgotten; that the common enemy will engross the attention of the whole, and harmony and friendship subsist between officers and men, and between the different corps, so as to make the tour of duty pleasant to themselves and beneficial to their country. Such a line of conduct will not only be highly honorable to themselves, but the President will consider it a particular mark of friendship and favour conferred on himself.

Col. Bull will act as Adjutant-General on the expedition.—David Jackson, Esq; as Quarter-Master General.—Dr. Hutchinson, Surgeon and Physician General.—The Hon. James Searle, Esq; Mr. Shields,* and Mr. Ingersol, are appointed Aids-de Camp.—Major Eustace, an A. D. C. extra.—All orders delivered by Col. Bull and the Gentlemen last named, or either of them, are to be obeyed.

* *This Gentleman, tho' a stranger, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the troops, as he has left his native country, tho' possessed of a very handsome fortune, to become a citizen of the free and independent State of Pennsylvania, and is anxious to share in the honour of terminating the war.*

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, October 30, 1779.*

The Board, taking into consideration the state of the public highways, and that by a late Act of Assembly, passed the 30th of September, 1779, the laws on this subject are now revised, and provision made for that purpose:

Resolved, That the several Supervisors of the highways be directed to proceed immediately to the repair of the highways before the winter sets in, and that in such townships or districts where no Supervisors have been elected, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed the 21st day of March 1772, three or more Justices do make an appointment, as by said law directed, of Supervisors. And it is enjoined and recommended to the said Justices and others to proceed against delinquent Supervisors, as by said law is directed.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

AT NINE o'CLOCK, To-morrow Morning,
At the HOUSE of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Esq.
IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
WILL BE SOLD, by Public Vendue,

Sundry Houshold & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

BEDS and Sacking-bottom Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, a Book-case, Looking-glasses, Bed-curtains, a good Jack, and a Variety of Kitchen Furniture, an elegant double Flint Glass Pyramid, two thick Silver plated Chafing-dishes and Stands, one Pair Ditto elegant fluted Candlesticks, one Ditto Cross and Lamp, two handsome Clocks, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. The Money to be paid at the Time of Sale, or at Delivery of the Bills. ¶ 1w.

Leathern Ink-pots for the Pocket,

WITH receptacles for PENS, invented by the famous Artist CLARKE, of Edinburgh; they are of great utility to all, but especially to travelling Gentlemen in the Military, Naval or Commercial Departments; may now be had at BELL's BOOK-STORE, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the dozen, with variety of BOOKS in all sorts of Literature, may also be had at Bell's Book-Store. ‡

Chester County, October 28, 1779.

THE Collectors of the several Taxes are hereby required to make their Payments on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice.

DAVID CLOYD,
ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN. } Commissioners.

FOUND,

On Friday and Saturday last, upon the Commons,

TWO BUNDLES, consisting of divers sorts of Wearing Apparel for men, women and children. The owner or owners, upon proving their property, and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have them again, by applying to BENJAMIN HUGGINS, opposite the Lamp, in Coats's Alley. ‡ 1w.

WAS left with the subscriber, in Evesham township, in the State of New Jersey, three months ago, by a gentleman of the name of Joseph Mollner, A BRINDLE COW, with request that she should be taken care of for a few days, when he would call for her, and pay the expences. He is hereby desired to come, pay the charges, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold for the same.

October 30, 1779. ¶ JOSEPH HAMMITT.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Friday the 12th day of November, at the dwelling house of *Robert M'Curdy*, in Peacock township, Lancaster county:

THREE PLANTATIONS situate in the said township, viz. The Plantation on which the said Robert M'Cordy now dwelleth; containing 130 acres and allowance, with a dwelling house and barn, a good orchard, and about 5 acres good meadow. One adjoining, containing 200 acres and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn and spring house, a good orchard, about 120 acres clear, whereof is good meadow. One other about one mile distant from the last described, containing 50 acres with allowance, with a dwelling house, about 30 acres clear. The Sale to begin at 9 o'clock on said day. The Conditions will be made known at the time of sale, attendance given and indisputable titles made by

WILLIAM PORTER,
¶ ROBERT M'CURDY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night of the 20th instant, from Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers, stationed at the public works near Carlisle, the following persons, *viz.* WILLIAM LOWE, a smart well-made fellow, by trade a Blacksmith, born in England, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, smooth face, fair complexion, short dark coloured hair, and has lost some of his fore teeth. JOSEPH LOWE, born in England, by trade a Nailor about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, short black hair, swarthy complexion, remarkable for having a piece out of one of his ears, as he says bit out by a man; had on, when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and jacket, round beaver hat, bound with velvet binding, almost new, and silver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the above deserters, in order that they may join their regiment again, shall receive the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for each, and all reasonable charges, paid by ¶

October 24 1779. JOHN JORDAN, Captain.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, on the night of the 20th instant, TWO MARES, one a dark chestnut, branded on the near shoulder with the letter K, a rose on both sides of her neck, beginning near her shoulder, and turning the hair until near her ear, some few white hairs growing in that on the nigh side of her neck; she is about 14 hands high, 5 years old, paces a travel, and trots lofty; the property of Robert Gilchrist, in Paxton, Lancaster county. The other a dark sorrel, about the same size, a natural pacer, shod all round, branded on the nigh shoulder S, and on the nigh buttock B; the property of Samuel Buchanan, of Cumberland. Whoever secures said mares, with the thief or thieves, so that the subscriber or owners may have them again, shall have the above reward, or for the mares only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶

Oct. 23, 1779. WILLIAM EAKEN Tavern-keeper.

Chester County October 24, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Yellow Spring, a dark brown GELDING, seven years old past, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a strong well made draught horse, rather flat sided, has a bald face, some white on his feet, branded, last spring, R H. on the near buttock, switch tail, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the thief, if stolen, and Gelding, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall receive the above Reward, or Fifty Dollars for the Horse only, if delivered to R. Howell, D. Q. M. G. near Downing's Town, or the subscriber.

¶ JOHN BOGGS.

East Marlborough, Chester County, 25th of 10th Mo. 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber the 15th of last Month, a likely old sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a small star and snip. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ CALEB SWAYNE.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, known by the Name of The BLACK HORSE TAVERN, in Black-Horſe Alley. It is now repaired from the Injuries it had received from the Britiſh Army while in this City, and fitted up for the reception of cuſtomers. For terms, apply to

Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-ſtreet.

WHEREAS the eſtates of James Rankin, late of the county of York, Yeoman, and John Wilſon, late of the county of Cumberland, Huſbandman, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, that is to ſay, James Rankin's, No. 1. Four hundred and twenty-ſeven acres, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. ſituate on both ſides of Yellow Breeches creek, between the lands of William Moore and John Glen, in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, about four miles from the town of Carliſle, on which is a large improvement. No. 2. One hundred and thirty-ſix acres and 69 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. adjoining the former tract; no improvement on it. John Wilſon's, Eighty acres of woodland, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Alexander Wilſon. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Carliſle, on the 16th day of November next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid James Rankin and John Wilſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE STEVENSON, JOHN BOGGS, } Agents.

Carliſle, October 7, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES DUNLAP, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt inſt. A SORREL MARE, 15 years of age, 14 hands and a half high, has a large ſtreak of white down her face, a horſe-ſhoe mark on the upper part of her near buttock, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, trots and hand gallops, and will pace a ſlow travel. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 22, 1779. † JAMES DUNLAP.

Chriſtiana Bridge, October 20, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, New-Caſtle county, on or about the 10th inſtant, A BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and an half high, ſeven years old, long mane, ſwitch tail, two white feet, branded on the near buttock W A, though ſcarce diſcernable, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and canters well, lofty carriage, but throws his noſe rather too much out, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſhall receive *Fifty Dollars* reward, and for thief and horſe the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or SOLOMON MAXWELL. §

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, a bay mare COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, round built, and in good order, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on the near hind foot, a ſcar or blemiſh on the fore ſide of the off hind leg a little above the footlock, and has been ſomewhat uſed to the ſaddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ EBENEZER DOAN.

New-Caſtle County, October 10, 1779.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 10th day of July laſt, a Negroe man named DICK, who confeſſes he is the property of Capt. James Seemore, of Bermuda, and that he ran away from Capt. Benjamin Ward, when lying at Faſt Landing in Kent county, on Delaware. Therefore the ſaid Capt. Seemore or Capt. Ward, or ſome other perſon in their abſence, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away in thirty days from the above date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by THOMAS CLARK, Goaler. ¶ 1w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of October inſt. living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall brindle young COW. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.

¶ GEORGE HOCKER.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the 14th of June laſt, a two-year old ſmall reddiſh coloured brindle STEER. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

Oct. 16, 1779. ¶ HENRY BARKER.

TAKEN up, the 27th day of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and his fore feet white a little above the hoof; he had no ſhoes on. The owner, by applying at ELIAS KERPER's place, in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Milford townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 16th day of June, 1778, A Bay HORSE, with the geers on his neck, has a ſpot on the right ſide of his back where no hairs grow, 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN RERIG. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o' clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850,000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good ſtream running thro' the place, the reſt of the land arable and good for grain. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is eſteemed to be as good a ſtand for that purpoſe as any in the State, known by the ſign of *Liberty Pole*, and is alſo a ſtage for the Philadelphia poſt. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the croſſing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, and is contiguous to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the place is not ſold before next March it will be lett. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may be fully ſatisfied by applying to Mr. James Cumings, now living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber,---who has another plantation for ſale, ſituate in Hartford county, in the ſame State, and near to the Quakers meeting-houſe, very convenient to mills and places of worſhip of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly eſteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, and a never-failing ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. The houſes on ſaid premiſes are but ſmall, but a large barn, a ſtable, milk-houſe and ſundry other conveniences. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may view the whole, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame. † JOHN PATRICK.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of November, in the town of Reading,

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Comru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,* paſſed the eighth day of October, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing, from ſome one of the Commiſſioners of Trade herein after named, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides:

Therefore we, the Commiſſioners of Trade for the county of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

JAMES HAZLET,
DAVID SNYDER,
ISRAEL JONES,
ANDREW CRAWFORD,
JOSIAH HART,
MICHAEL CROLL,
JOHN RICHADS,
} Commiſſioners of Trade.

¶

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON Thurſday, the 30th of September laſt, was cut away from her anchoring off Cape-Henlopen, near the Light-houſe, the prize ſloop Recovery, a Bermudian built veſſel, Gervald Forreſter commander, on his paſſage from Egg-Harbour to this city. Her cargoe conſiſted of 13 hogſheads and 12 tierces of molaſſes, five hogſheads and one tierce of good ſugar. On ſaid morning of the 30th of September laſt ſaid commander went on ſhore to Lewis-town for a pilot, leaving only one man on board, and during his abſence the veſſel was boarded by a few men, ſuppoſed to be refugees or tories, who carried her off. The above reward will be given for ſaid veſſel and cargoe, or ONE THOUSAND POUNDS for veſſel, cargoe and pirates. It is hoped that whatever port on the continent the ſaid pirates ſhould arrive at, they, with the veſſel and cargoe, will be taken proper care of until the owners have notice of her arrival.

‡ GERVALD FORRESTER, and Co.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of JESSE HAWKENS, the 23d of Sept. laſt, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, in good order, one of his hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots and paces, is not ſhod, and has neither brand nor ear-mark that can be remembered. Whoever delivers ſaid horſe to WILLIAM MICHENER, living in the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, *Forty Dollars* more, paid by WILLIAM MICHENER. ‡

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, on Saturday night, the 16th inſtant, four ſuits of Clothes, viz. one blue, has been turned; another deep blue, ſuperfine, with baſket buttons; another ſuperfine brown, and the fourth of ſuperfine white, a good deal worn. Two Pocket-books, one worked, ſuppoſed to contain between ſeven and eight hundred pounds, all in large bills; the other a large leather pocket-book, containing a great number of papers, of no value but to the owner, and about three hundred dollars in caſh. Two pairs of ſilver buckles, one pair open work, weighing 38 pennyweight; the other pair oval, ſlightly carved, weight not known; a white drilling jacket, and a brown ditto, of Bath coating, with jet buttons; and a beaver hat much worn. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, with the goods above mentioned, ſo as he or they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the money and clothes, paid by WILLIAM HAMBLE, living near Almond ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

WANTED,

IN ſome public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. § CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June laſt, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemiſh in her left eye, and ſome white on both hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. † JOSEPH JONES.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and ſtrong hand, commit an aſſault and battery upon the body of Jeſſe Jordan, in the ſame townſhip aforeſaid, ſo that the ſaid Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and ſaid Cooper hath abſconded ever ſince; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, ſhort light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, ſoft and ſlow in ſpeech, womaniſh like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Cheſter county aforeſaid, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September laſt, an old RED COW, that gives milk, ſhe has a crop on her left ear, and ſome white ſpots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

Land, of the beſt Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Iſaac Hite, ſituate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Winchester, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a ſpring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements neceſſary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the ſame quantity each, adjoining mine, to be diſpoſed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to ſome. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Iſaac Hite.

¶ ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

September 29, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 11co, five cuts of brown thread, two fine ſhifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two ſtriped linen ſhort gowns, one ſtriped cotton ſkirt, three yards of ſtriped cotton the ſame as the ſkirt, one black ſilk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's ſhoes, a ſilver ſtock buckle, and ſeveral other articles. The above articles were ſtole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a ſhort chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a ſtriped linen ſhort gown, two lincy petticoats, one of a very broad ſtripe, which were all the clothes ſhe had before ſhe ſtole the above. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief with the above articles, or any of them, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

September 26, 1779.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, living in Uwchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh ſorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; ſhe has been lately ſhod before, and has a ſmall white ſtreak, ſcarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occaſioned by a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Adminiſtratrix.
¶ JOHN OTTO, } Adminiſtrator.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing ſentimental food of all ſorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; Engliſh Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackſtone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Greek and Latin Claſſics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.